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FIRST EDITION.

REVOLUTION.

PARIS TERROR STRICKEN.

Decisive Defeat of the Nationals.

Details of the Battle at Mendon.

Contest Exceedingly Bloody.

Generals Flourens and Duval Dead.

Nationals Defeated—Circular from Picard—Flourens and Duval Dead.

PARIS, April 4, via LONDON, 6 A. M., April 5.—It is rumored that the Nationals have sustained a decisive defeat. Forty thousand are marching before Issy and Clamart. The ramparts are strongly guarded. Mont Valerien is silent. The artillery died between Issy and Versailles continues. The Nationals occupy the bridge of Neuilly. The Government troops are in force there.

The Paris Deputies to the Assembly had an interview to-day with some members of the Commune.

VERSAILLES, April 5.—Picard has issued the following circular to the Prefects: "The insurgents have met a decisive check. Our troops have captured a redoubt at Chatillon, with two thousand prisoners.

"Flourens and Duval are dead, and Henry is a prisoner. Twenty-two of the Communists have resigned, and Assy has been imprisoned by his own followers. The Government is happy to inform you of this condition of affairs, which it has expected."

A Red Republican proclamation, dated at the Tuileries, strongly condemns the conduct of the Versailles government in attacking Paris.

Details of the Battle at Mendon—Reign of Terror in Paris.

LONDON, April 18.—The following details were received: Gen. Bergeret is commanding the right wing of the Communists, with Gen. Flourens in the rear as support. Gen. Duval commanded the center and Gen. Eudes the left wing. The left center suffered more heavily in the engagement than the right, but were protected in their retreat by the fire of the forts held by the Communists.

The Nationals were badly organized, and having but a limited supply, soon were out of ammunition. Many of them tried to return to Paris, but found the gates shut, and men who were posted on ramparts threatened to shoot them if they attempted to reenter the city.

The contest at Mendon was exceedingly bloody. The batteries were manned, by artillerists from Versailles. The army was largely reduced in number, and reject to the Germans at the bombardment of Paris. A dispatch from Versailles says the Government is ignorant of the welfare of a few hundred persons, humanity to the insurgents.

LONDON, April 5.—The *Times'* special, dated at Versailles, states that fifteen hundred insurgents have been taken prisoners.

Paris is in a state of consternation. The people of Versailles are greatly irritated against the insurgents.

The *Telegraph's* correspondent says the First Prussian Army Corps has been ordered to hold itself ready to march to Paris.

The 6d fares continues within the city.

Dr. Jno. Swinburne, of the American Ambulance Corps, is seriously ill.

The *Daily News* says that the Nationals attacked the Government troops near Meudon, and suffered a complete rout.

Garibaldi declines the command of the insurgents. It is announced that twenty thousand Nationals have entered Versailles. The report is considered doubtful, as the effective force of the Communists is one hundred and twenty thousand men and two hundred guns.

General Eudes is reported wounded.

All Quiet in Versailles.

LONDON, April 5.—A dispatch from Paris says the fighting continued until after six o'clock on the evening of the 4th. It is said the Nationals have fortified Meudon and St. Pierre. Gen. Lullier is reported to have escaped from the custody of the Central Commission.

The Paris boulevards are crowded with people, and present an animated appearance. The cafes are open, and omnibuses run through the streets which are all closed. The excitement is intense, but the city is quiet. All foreigners have hoisted the flags of their respective countries.

A dispatch from Marseilles, 5th, says the insurgents in the city are mainly Garibaldians and have nearly all been arrested.

The Communist Forces Rally—A Desperate Conflict Expected.

Special to the World.]

VERSAILLES, April 5.—Notwithstanding their defeat, the Communist have rallied all their forces in Paris and a desperate conflict will take place before the government troops enter the capital.

The Commune has ordered all citizens between seventeen and thirty-five years of age to enter the ranks, and this decree is being enforced with great rigor.

M. Assy, Blanqui and Gambon, having incurred the displeasure of the Government, have been arrested, and are in danger of execution. Prince Joinville has fled to London.

Archbishop of Paris Arrested by the Communists.

LONDON, April 5, 9:30 P. M.—The Archbishop of Paris has been arrested by the Commune on a charge of conspiracy against the safety of the State. At last advices from Paris cannonading continued.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

About Ocean Cables.

LONDON, April 5.—The steamer Scandria, Captain Halpine, late commander of the Great Eastern, leaves England early in May to repair the Anglo-American cables. With favorable weather it may be expected that after reaching the locality of the breaks there will probably be no difficulty in effecting immediate repair, as the faults are only in a depth of 120 fathoms.

London is now in reliable communication with Singapore, from which point the Australian cable will be laid next month, and from Hong Kong to Shanghai in June. The Singapore and Australian cable will be laid in November.

Recovering.

STOCKHOLM, April 5.—The King and Queen of Sweden are both recovering from their recent illness.

The Spanish Cortes.

MADRID, April 5.—The Marquis of Santa Cruz has been elected President of the Spanish Senate. The *Epoca* says the opposition in the Cortes numbers one hundred and forty members. The same journal intimates that Ministerial changes will probably occur at an early day. The *Tiempo* says Senor Nocedal intends to bring forward a motion for the impeachment of members of the Cabinet.

The Peace Conference.

LONDON, April 5.—The Peace Conference at Brussels held a session two hours to-day. One of the French plenipotentiaries has gone to Versailles to consult with the Government.

Marine News.

LONDON, April 5.—The steamship City of London, from New York, touched at Queenstown, the Donau at Southampton, and the Peruvian at Moville.

THE ELECTIONS.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The New Haven *Register*, Democratic, admits the election of Kellogg in the Second District, by sixty-six majority. This is an achievement which Kellogg and the Republicans of his district may justly feel proud, as English receives about sixteen hundred majority in the district, and seven Kellogg's best friends had their hopes of his success.

"EVENING POST" OFFICE, HARTFORD, CONN., April 5.—Our corrected returns give English five plurality. There are slight discrepancies in the votes of two or three towns, but giving English the benefit of all doubts he cannot have more than fifteen or twenty plurality, and there are scattering votes enough to overcome that and send the election to the Legislature. There is an alleged mistake of 24 in the vote of Enfield, which, if corrected, will on our figures put Jewell 19 ahead. The official count alone will settle it beyond doubt.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Nearly accurate returns from all parts of the city give Brown, Democrat, for Mayor 2,063 majority. The majorities for the other candidates on the ticket range from 1,375 to 3,326. F. W. Matthews, Democrat, for County Treasurer, probably has 2,000 majority. Wilson Prim, for Judge of the Criminal Court, had no opposition. Of the twelve aldermen elected ten are Democrats, who, with holding over will make the City Council a tie. The School Board will remain Republican. The total vote is less than twenty thousand out of the registration of twenty-eight thousand. The Democrat this morning attributes the defeat of the Republicans mainly to the apathy of the Germans, who largely refrained from voting, and adds, that altogether it has been a defeat. It is pleasing to know that in the head of the canvass the Democrats have become so firmly welded together as to give an earnest of success to all future contests.

The Democrats of Sedalia, Missouri, elected their entire ticket yesterday by from seventy-five to one hundred majority. The Democrats of Jefferson, Missouri, carried their election by three to one. The Democrats of Chillicothe carried their entire ticket. The Democratic majority at Springfield ranges from 125 to 200. The Democrats of Warrensburg, for the first time in ten years won a victory, by electing their entire ticket.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Whitneyo dates to March 15th, are received. Parliament was in session, working harmoniously. The Attorney General was going to introduce a new Supreme Court bill. It is said to be very simple, and does not copy the Federal law. The Privy Councilors were speaking unreservedly for a settlement from the home Government for their labors.

Father Taylor, the Methodist minister of the Seamen's Bethel, Boston, died at midnight Tuesday, aged seventy-seven.

Wm. F. Hughes, President of the City Bank, Philadelphia, died yesterday morning. He leaves a fortune of $600,000.

Rev. Dr. Cooper, for the past year rector of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and formerly connected with one of more Episcopal churches in Chicago, has announced, in a lengthy letter to Bishop Lee, his withdrawal from the communion of that denomination. Dr. Cooper has gone to Chicago and proposes to build a new church edifice and establish a new order of service, which he thinks will be the starting point and commencement of a new church of quasi-modified form of Episcopacy, to be dominated by the condition of affairs in the old church. The new edifice is to be known as the Reformed Church. The service will be a combination of the liturgical and extemporaneous, and the pulpit will be open to all evangelical or orthodox clergymen restricted by certain forms.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

RAILWAY ON PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., April 5.—The Railway bill has just passed the Assembly. It authorizes the government to proceed with the immediate construction of a railroad from Georgetown to Tignish, with branches. This road will traverse the island from end to end, and must effectually open up every section.

The Woman's Suffrage Association of Allegheny county hold their next regular meeting this evening at their hall, over Third National Bank, corner Wood street and Virgin alley. The public are cordially invited.

SAN DOMINGO.

Report of the Commissioners.

Message of the President Transmitting It to Congress—He Recommends that No Action be Taken Upon the Subject at the Present Session of Congress.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The following is the President's message transmitting the report of the San Domingo Commissioners:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to submit herewith to the two Houses of Congress the report of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of a joint resolution approved January 12th, 1871. It will be observed that this report is more than sustains all that I have heretofore said in regard to the productiveness and healthfulness of the Republic of San Domingo, the unanimity of the people for annexation to the United States, and their peaceable character.

It is due to the public, as it certainly is to myself, that I should here give all the circumstances which first led to the negotiation of the treaty for the annexation of the Republic of San Domingo to the United States. When I accepted the office of Executive position which I now hold, I did not dream of instituting any steps for the acquisition of foreign possessions. I believed, however, that our institutions were broad enough to extend over the entire continent as rapidly as other peoples might desire to bring themselves under our protection. I believed further that we should not permit any independent government within the limits of North America to pass from a condition of independence to one of ownership or protection under an European power. Soon after my inauguration as President, I was waited upon by an agent of President Baez, with a proposition to annex the Republic of San Domingo to the United States. This gentleman represented the capacity of the island, the desire of the people and their character and habits about as they have been described by the Commissioners whose report accompanies this message. He stated further that being weak in numbers and poor in purse, they were not capable of developing their great resources, that the island had no incentive to industry on account of a lack of protection for their accumulations, and that if not accepted by the United States with institutions which they loved above those of any other nation, they would be compelled to seek protection elsewhere. To these statements I made no reply, and gave no indications of what I thought of the proposition. In the course of time I was waited upon by a second gentleman from San Domingo, who made the same representations, and who was received in like manner.

In view of the facts which had been laid before me, and with an earnest desire to maintain the Monroe doctrine, I believed that I would be derelict in my duty if I did not take measures to ascertain the exact wish of the government and inhabitants of the Republic of San Domingo in regard to annexation, and I communicate the information to the people of the United States. Under attending circumstances I feel that if I proceed any further in the appeal, I might in future be justly charged with a flagrant neglect of public interests, and an utter disregard of the welfare of a down-trodden people grasping for the blessings of a free and strong government and for protection in the enjoyment of the fruits of their own industry.

Those opponents to annexation who have heretofore professed to be pre-eminently the friends of the rights of man I believed would be my most violent assailants if I neglected so clear a duty. Accordingly, after having appointed Commissioners to visit the island who confirmed in general terms what I selected a second gentleman, in whose capacity, judgment and integrity I had and have every reason unbounded confidence. He visited San Domingo, not to secure or foster annexation, but for unprejudiced and unbiased views of facts about the Government, people and resources of that republic. He went wholly free from instructions to make an unfavorable report as a favorable one, if the facts warranted it. His report fully corroborate the views of the previous Commissioners, and upon its receipt I felt that a sense of duty and due regard for our commercial and national interests required me to negotiate a treaty for the acquisition of the Republic of San Domingo, As soon as it became publicly known that such a treaty had been negotiated, the attention of the country was occupied with allegations calculated to prejudice it merits of the case, and with those whose duty had connected them with it. Amidst the public excitement thus created, the treaty failed to receive the requisite two-thirds vote in the Senate, and was rejected. But whether the action of that body was based upon the merits of the treaty, or might not have been in some degree influenced by such unfounded allegations, could not be known by the people, because the debates of the Senate in secret session are not published.

Under these circumstances I deemed it due to the office which I hold, and due to the character of the agents who had been charged with the negotiation of that such proceedings should be had as would enable the people to know the facts. A Commission was therefore constituted, under authority of Congress, consisting of gentlemen selected with special reference to their high character and capacity for the laborious work entrusted to them, who were instructed to visit the spot and report upon the facts. Three eminent citizens were requested to accompany the Commission, in order that the people might have the benefit of their work. Six days of attendance and correspondents of the press, without regard to political opinions, were invited to join the expedition, and their numbers were limited only by the capacity of the vessel.

The mere rejection by the Senate of a treaty negotiable by the President, only indicates a difference of opinion of the Government, without implying bad character or wounding the pride of either. But when such rejection takes place simultaneously with charges openly made of corruption on the part of the President or those employed by him, the case is different. Indeed, in such a case, the honor of the nation demands an investigation. This has been accomplished by the report of the Commissioners herewith transmitted, which fully vindicates the purity of the motives and action of those who represented the United States in the negotiations. And now my task is finished, and with it ends my personal solicitude upon the subject. My chief object, doing so, from beginning, to end, was to bring about the practice is certainly far better than the theory. The Republic of San Domingo would then be the Alcabes held office virtually during good behavior, and no case was found whose character did not inspire respect.

Condition of the Country.

The Commissioners found the Government organized and in complete operation in all its departments, exercising every function of legitimate government, with General Buenaventura Baez as Chief Magistrate in full and undisputed possession of all parts of the republic except on the Haytien border, which is disturbed by insurrectionary leaders aided by the Haytien authorities. These gentlemen are incited to be extraordinary active at this time by fears of annexation to the United States. From all that the Commissioners could ascertain, President Baez has the respect of the great majority of the Dominican people for his administrative abilities and the strong attachment of many leading men, who regard him as the only individual among them who can unite the nation against domestic factions and foreign foes. In the yearliss, after five years of anarchy consequent upon the expulsion of the Spanish power, General Baez was regularly elected President of the Republic. It appears that by the Dominican constitution, to

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1871.

The papers still talk about the importance of a Pennsylvanian in the Cabinet. Pennsylvania is not anxious. She prefers to furnish the Cabinet maker himself.

The monthly State Debt Statement, herewith published, is an interesting and gratifying exhibit, and the highest eulogium on Treasurer Irwin's administration that could be framed. The prospect is that during Gov. Geary's two terms the State debt will be reduced nearly or quite ten millions of dollars, a policy which contrasts strikingly with that of nearly every other State, the almost universal fact being the almost wholesale increase of the debts of the States.

The most cheering intelligence we could give our readers is contained in the reports which reach us from nearly every quarter of promising crops. The season has been favorable, fruit even having generally escaped the peril which *threatened as the result* of unseasonable warmth *in March*. A greater breadth of *soil than ever* will be cultivated this year, and *if it be one* of abundant crops, for which there exists at the present moment *a fair* prospect, it will have an incalculable influence for good on the country. Untold millions hang on the realization of the hopes inspired by the present prospect.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the names of Addison H. Laflin, (late M. C. from the Herkimer district) for Naval Officer, vice Hon. Moses H. Grinell; William A. Darling, for Surveyor, vice Cornelius W. Palmer, and Lockwood L. Doty for Pension Agent, vice Gen. Hudson Lawrence. These nominations are made, we believe, in the interest of Senator Conkling. They are all respectable in character and ability.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

These, doubtless, are all very good selections, but it would be more to the point to be told that the nominations were made strictly "in the interest" of the country, or, if you please, the Republican party as a whole, which would probably be about the same thing. Senator Conkling is without doubt a very excellent gentleman, but who is he and what has he done that his individual "interest" should be so much consulted, unless it be that he is the head of the faction which splits the Republican organization in New York pretty nearly in the middle? The statement is not a happy one, and the fact is no better.

The dispatch sent to Connecticut the day before the election, containing the authorized statement that the San Domingo policy was given up and that "Gen. Grant had no policy to urge against the will of the people," doubtless reassured the Republicans and gave them the victory. The fact is full of instruction. Let this line of action be steadily pursued and the phalanx of Republican States will remain unbroken. It is for this reason that we do not credit the statement made by the Washington *Chronicle*, which, it says, it puts forth "from good authority," that "the question of annexing San Domingo will be brought up and pressed to a decision at the present session of Congress," unless it be the intention to reject it. Any other decision would be injurious in the extreme, especially after the assurance which had such a happy effect in Connecticut.

We have expressed our belief that the time would come when the city of New York would throw off the Tammany bondage and put down the Hoffman-Tweed gang. We find this opinion confirmed by the New York *Times*, which says:

"The time will come when the people of New York will also throw off the yoke, and when the most insolent oligarchy which has been seen since the two hundred years will be dispersed. We look forward with perfect confidence to that time—the right cause will win, and we can wait for it."

There is significance in the failure of the Tammany usurpers in Connecticut, and wherever the attempt is made failure will be the result. The country knows too much of the disreputable and dangerous combination to be silent or idle when it appears on the scene. Still Tammany is determined to make Hoffman the Democratic Presidential candidate. The Seymour and Blair plot was sufficiently startling and disastrous, but not more so than will be the Tammany-Hoffman game if it is played to the end.

Colonel Forney could have had the Brazilian Mission but declined to leave the country just at this interesting period. Mr. Cameron advised him to accept the Mission as just the thing for him, but Col. Forney could imagine reasons why Mr. Cameron might have a purpose in getting him out of the country. Nor did the Colonel desire the appointment of Collector of Customs at the port of Philadelphia, and Mr. Cameron also thought the office would not suit him. But, finally, the Senator and the Colonel disagreed and the appointment was accepted. Many of Col. Forney's friends think it was a trifle coming down to accept the office of Collector at a fourth class port. Mr. Hamlin, after retiring from the Vice Presidency accepted the post of Collector at the port of Boston, and from it stepped into the United States Senate. Colonel Forney had a good precedent for accepting the President's offer, and Pennsylvania elects a Senator in a couple of years to succeed Mr. Cameron. On the whole the arrangement must be regarded as a pretty good one.

COERCION IN THE SOUTH.

Probably the most skeptically minded readers of the newspapers are at length convinced that the South is in a very unsatisfactory condition. After making all needful allowances and deductions for exaggeration and misrepresentation, it must be admitted that the relations between political parties and the general social state through a considerable portion of the country *pacified* by the Union armies, are such as to threaten serious convulsions. Society and government as there organized are in a state of agitation, which directly tends to dissolution. This manifestly must be the result of the causes now in full operation. In view of the character of human nature and in recollection of the outcome of like antagonisms in other times and countries, we may not doubt that, left to their own proper development, the disturbances prevailing in the South, will grow ever worse to culminate in a terrible catastrophe. There must be interposition from without, a remedy must be applied without unnecessary delay, if calamities are to be prevented not likely to be merely local, or confined in their effects to the disturbed sections of the country. A policy of violence and military rule is evidently not the remedy destined to prove effective in the restoration of harmony and peace. To propose such a remedy seems to imply ignorance or utter forgetfulness of the fundamental principles of our Government; to adopt it is at once to exchange the American for the Russian method of ruling men. Applying the policy inefficiently, that is, without the military force necessary to put down all opposition with the strong hand, the National Government would immediately become the object of contempt as well as hatred; levying and putting into action the military force demanded by the work required of it, the Government would virtually change its character. At any rate, a large standing army, with its intolerable abuses and expensiveness, would be engrafted on our republican system. A state of permanent warfare would be inaugurated over an extensive portion of the American territory. It may, however, be argued that this would continue but for a short time, and that the force having accomplished its object in the establishment of order throughout the South, would be at once disbanded with the removal of the pecuniary burden and without detriment to our republican system? The reply is obvious. Those who argue thus forget the character of the people whom it is purposed to coerce as well as the grounds of their dissatisfaction. If we may use the term so often misunderstood, they are Anglo-Saxons. They are largely of the pure English stock, with many of the high and vigorous qualities of the race developed and perfected rather than weakened and deteriorated by the social system under which many of them grew up. We say nothing in commendation of slavery, but simply indicate a fact of human nature, in remarking the well known effects resulting from the association of a superior with an inferior or less energetic race. The brave men who fought for the maintenance of the Union are equally prompt to bear witness to many of the strong and respectable attributes of the partisans of secession. Few Northern people who visited the South in the days before the war failed to be fascinated by the many pleasing and attractive qualities of the ruling class. Large numbers of them had used the leisure and the various opportunities of their position to fit themselves for the civil duties imposed upon them. Well educated gentlemen, thoroughly informed politicians abounded everywhere. With reference to some other matters it is difficult to speak without being misunderstood—but while one very celebrated foreign visitor declared that the best American society was found in the South, another, a famous Scotch clergyman, was confident that in intelligence and warmth of heart the Christians of Virginia and the Carolinas were unrivaled. It is well to recall these things in mitigation of the harsh impressions left by the sanguinary struggle for the Union. In fresh remembrance of the wounds which it inflicted, perhaps the people of the North forgot the reasons which would have prompted them to put more trust in the sincerity and good intentions of the conquered people. Disfranchised and deprived of all participation in the government of themselves, they were placed under the rule of their ignorant freedman neighbors. To render the degradation more complete and galling, adventurers from the North, often destitute of character or conscience, in pursuit of gain or political advancement, took advantage of the situation, to excite the negroes against their late masters. Is it strange that many of the latter suffer under a feeling of intolerable wrong? Is it strange that they do not zealously exert their influence to arrest Ku-Klux outrages? Is it strange that hot-headed young men, the sons of fathers degraded by the national government, participate in attempts of all kinds to annoy and drive away the men whose presence seems to them an insult and a nuisance? It would be well, we think, for the people of the North to try to look at the facts of the case with a sincere desire to understand them. Especially let them endeavor to put themselves in the place of the disfranchised men of the South, and to fancy how they would receive a policy of military coercion. We confidently believe that quiet submission would not be the effect. On the contrary, order would subsist just so long as the soldiers remained to enforce it and no longer. The United States government cannot afford to govern so large a portion of its territory as England has sometimes governed Ireland, and as Russia governs Poland. There is a better way, a policy of general amnesty which respects the constitution and confides in the republican sentiment and Christian humanity of the Southern people.

Canadian Pacific Railroad.

Long since a Canadian inter-Oceanic Railroad was projected, to pass from ocean to ocean through British territory, from Halifax to Vancouver's Island. The scheme has been held in abeyance until recently. The great success attending the opening of the American Pacific Railroad has awakened the sleeping energy of British capitalists, and there is every prospect that the projected line will be constructed without delay. Last week a proposition was made in the Canadian Parliament, at Ottawa, on behalf of the Dominion government, to aid in the building of the road to the extent of $1,560,000 a year, the Dominion Government thus formally adopting the enterprise, and doubtless with the sanction of the home Government. To this guarantee there is said to be opposition, arising from the unsatisfactory condition of the finances of the Dominion, and the complication of the measure with the proposed immediate admission of British Columbia into the Confederation, but it is thought the objections urged will be overcome. The railway will be 2,500 miles long, is to be begun in 1873 and finished in 1881, the work to go on simultaneously from both ends. By this new route British Columbia is to be connected with the Canadian railways, and England thus hopes to gain a short path to India and China over her own territory and subject to her exclusive control. There is every reason to believe, however, that the ten years in which this road is to be finished will make New York the undisputed master of the European and San Francisco of Asiatic communication over the continent. It is well suggested, too, that our Pacific Railroad was not constructed a year too soon, to enable it to attract over our territory the rich oriental commerce disturbed from its old channels.

There is a prospect, it seems, for a settlement of the troubles in the anthracite coal region. Well-informed parties anticipate that mining will be fully resumed by the 10th instant. It is understood that, although no direct concession will be made by either the operators or the miners on certain points at issue at the beginning of the suspension, by a sort of tacit consent concessions have been made, and will in the future be recognized, and in pursuance of this understanding miners will resume work, leaving the question of wages to be determined hereafter. The miners will name six men to represent them and their interest, and the operators will name six other men as their representatives, the twelve to form a Board of Arbitration, first agreeing upon some one other person to act as umpire in the decision of all questions that the Board may be unable to agree upon, such decision to be final and binding to both interests. This is the result, indirectly, of the legislative investigation at Harrisburg, and a satisfactory solution of the difficulties is confidently looked for.

The total tonnage of anthracite coal reported by the carrying companies for the week ending on the 25th ult. was 78,268 tons, and for the year 1,638,167 tons, against 3,020,233 tons to corresponding time last year, showing a decrease of 1,382,086 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week was 48,846 tons, and for the year 95,845 tons, against 769,075 tons to corresponding time last year, an increase of 80,829 tons. The total production of all kinds for the week was 127,114 tons, and for the year 1,872,011 tons, against 5,158,308 tons to corresponding dates last year, an aggregate decrease of 1,391,257 tons.

In an article upon "steam power for the canals," the *Financial Chronicle* expresses the belief that it would be a useless expenditure of money to authorize the payment of a State bounty (as proposed in New York) for a device for propelling single canal boats, basing this belief upon the experience of a number of capitalists in such enterprise some twelve or fifteen years ago, on the Erie Canal. They undertook the construction of several splendid propellers, built with special reference to the transportation of grain freights, and the question of steam power on the canal was solved. The boats were in all respects adapted to the business for which they were designed, and there was no lack of freights to employ their full carrying capacity; but after a long trial they were finally withdrawn from the canal as unprofitable, for the simple reason that they could not carry freights as cheaply as they could be carried in boats moved by the primitive horse power. A repetition of the experiment now, it is contended, would lead to like results. What is needed is not single steam tugs, which will provide for the movement of canal tonnage, as we find it, without necessitating costly alterations in the barges now engaged in the business, and which will increase the speed of canal navigation while proportionably diminishing its cost. It is argued that until this can be furnished no attempt to apply steam will be successful.

The fact has been noted of the departure from New York early in March of a colony of emigrants for Magdalena bay, Lower California, to settle the country and pick moss. The number shipped was three hundred and seventy-five, mostly men. It was stipulated that they were to receive thirty dollars a month and rations, but after getting on board the vessel they were compelled to sign an agreement to work for fifteen dollars per month, and those refusing were put in irons. Nearly all signed, thinking there was no alternative. On the way down the coast they were informed that those dissatisfied could leave at Aspinwall, but upon arriving there they were prevented from going to land, but forced into cars backed on the dock, the doors locked and armed guards placed over them. This is the story told by one who escaped from the cars about twelve miles from Aspinwall. Others, also, escaped, and nine in all have succeeded in putting back to New York. It is stated that there were forty or fifty others of the emigrants at Panama and along the railroad, making their way to Aspinwall with the hope of getting passage home.

The Louisville *Commercial* (Republican) don't believe in the complaint all over the South that the negroes are lazy and cannot be made to work. Yet it appears, says that paper, "that the crop of the present year, at least since September, which opens the cotton year technically, is the largest of any since 1860. To produce this result somebody must have done the work. It is quite possible that the white men have contributed their share to this result. If so, much has been gained for the South, for certain it is that the whites did not formerly raise crops equal to that of the present year, and if they have been forced to labor with their own hands incalculable good has been done to the country."

Fears are entertained of a scarcity of water in the New York canals, and it is regarded as more than probable that during the autumnal months navigation will be maintained with serious difficulty. This is certain to be the case unless the rainfall exceeds the average, and orders have been given throughout the middle division directing the husbanding of water from every source.

The Merchants Hotel Company, of Philadelphia, at one time completely bankrupt and on the verge of dissolution, is now in a prosperous condition. It has resolved to declare by the first of July a dividend of three per cent., which will be the first dividend declared to the stockholders since the organization of the company, thirty-five years ago.

The *Lake Side Monthly*, Chicago, has died from lack of patronage. This is the publication Bret Harte was expected to keep alive. Now we see why the Chicagoians were so angry when Harte slipped through their fingers.

Mr. Tilton describes Pittsburgh as the "hell-smoked haunt of orthodoxy." We believe that Mr. Tilton was always rather better than well received in Pittsburgh, and yet he is anything but "orthodox." What is it, good friend?

Many rumors are abroad respecting our prospects for Italian opera in the near future. It seems pretty certain that an Italian company, now in Havana, will open a season of opera at the New York Academy some time this spring. For next fall we already have the promise of a company under Max Strakosch, with Adelina Patti for prima donna; and now it is said that Miss Nilsson, who has determined to remain in this country another year, will herself organize an Italian company to sing at Pike's Grand Opera House at half.

Mr. Strakosch has also made Nilsson an offer for sixty nights of next season, to be either concert or opera as he should choose, but at last accounts no conclusion of the negotiation had been reached. However, with a fully organized Italian company soon to arrive upon our shores, and with the prospect of hearing next fall both Nilsson and Patti, the two greatest prima donnas now in the world, to say nothing of the two English opera companies which may be certainly counted on, one of which is led by the glorious Parepa-Rosa, we have every reason to anticipate the most brilliant operatic season ever known in America.—*Philadelphia Press.*

STATE FINANCES.

Report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Treasury Dept. of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, April 1st, 1871.

Balance in Treasury March 31st, 1871 ..... $2,083,272 64
Applicable to the payment of over-due loans, relief notes and interest certificates, in gold 252,358 36

Amount of principal of loan of June 11, 1840, payable on demand $1,830,854 95
Interest 683,385 39

Loans redeemed during month of March, 1871.

Five per cent. loan, act of June 11, 1840, 3 per cent. premium ..... $ 23,856 45
Five per cent. loan, act of May 4, 1852, 3 per cent. premium 44,000 00
Five per cent. loan, act of April 19, 1859, 3 per cent. premium 5,000 00
Six per cent. loan, act of May 15, 1861, 3 per cent. premium 25,000 00
Five per cent. loan, act of February 2, 1867, 3 per cent. premium, third series 2,000 00
Six per cent. loan, act of February 2, 1867, 3 per cent. premium, first series 81,300 00
Five per cent. loan, act of March 24, 1868, par, gold 350 00
Total amount redeemed ..... $ 179,506 45

Debt bearing coin interest.

Four and a half per cent. bonds ..... $ 192,000 00
Five per cent. bonds 4,698,695 39
Six per cent. bonds 3,154,959 00
Total $7,935,654 39

Debt bearing interest in United States currency.

Five per cent. bonds ..... $ 907,200 00
Six per cent. bonds 21,812,600 00
Total $22,719,800 00

Debt on which interest has been stopped.

Five per cent. bonds $146,827 80
Six per cent. bonds 9,148 56
Total $155,976 36

Debt bearing no interest.

Loan relief, act of May 4, 1871 ..... $ 96,382 60
Interest certificates unclaimed 4,448 38
Domestic creditors 44 67
Total ..... $ 100,875 65

Recapitulation of public debt.

Debt bearing coin interest $7,935,654 39
Debt bearing interest in United States currency 22,719,800 00
Debt on which interest has been stopped 155,776 36
Debt bearing no interest 100,875 65
Total debt March 31st, 1871 ..... $30,912,286 73

Published in compliance with section 8 of the act approved April 18, 1870.

F. Jordan,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
J. F. Hartranft,
Auditor General.
W. W. Irwin,
State Treasurer.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The neighborhood of Norfolk, Va., is famous for its strawberry culture. One gentleman, a Mr. Anderson, has now over fifty acres under cultivation, and is setting out as much more, and besides this has a large patch farther in the country. He will give employment this year to from six to eight hundred strawberry pickers, and is perhaps the largest operator about Norfolk, although there are said to be nearly a hundred others operating on nearly as large a scale.

A correspondent, writing from Columbus, Ga., states that a wrong impression has gone abroad relative to what the planters will do when the time arrives for planting cotton. He says there are several agencies operating this year to restrict the production of cotton as extensively as last year. One among these agencies is the scarcity of money and the bankrupt condition of farmers everywhere; another reason is found in the great curtailment in the use of commercial fertilizers this year; and last, the extensive acreage of land sown in small grain. The increased breadth of land sown in small grain this year over last year will be at the lowest three hundred per cent.; in addition to this a larger quantity of land will be devoted to corn.

The Illinois legislature has under consideration a bill which proposes a revision of the jury system. It raises the qualifications of jurors, reduces the exemptions, and provides that the selection of suitable persons for jurors shall be made annually. The design of the bill is to break up the "professional" system, and to accomplish this, the fact that a person summoned has served as a juror within a year is to be made legal cause for challenging him.

A bill for the prevention of accidents at acrobatic exhibitions has passed the New York State senate. It is intended to make mid-air performances much safer exhibitions for the trapezists, but much unsafer for the managers.

Speaking of the Washington monument *The Capitol* says: "The unfinished monument is a peculiar feature to America. Our land is covered with unfinished monuments. A grateful people start out with intense enthusiasm, lay a corner-stone with imposing ceremonies and a bore of an oration, and then disperse; the monument thus begun may get a foundation, but that is all. Sometimes this foundation is built into view, but most generally not. This monument to the Father of his Country ought to make an exception, and we trust that it will."

The Feast of the Passover, celebrated by the Jewish people, begins on the 4th inst., and will last eight days.

The fact is asserted that a man in Delaware kept a negro girl in slavery up to week before last, when, she being too sick to be made use of to him, he gave her her freedom and ten cents to take her to New Castle. She died there in twenty-four hours after her arrival.

The tunnel under the Detroit river, from Detroit to Windsor, it is given out, will be commenced during the coming summer. The plan is to construct three tunnels, two of which are to be about twenty feet in height, running parallel to one another across, and uniting at one entrance and exit at each end. A third will be made of smaller dimensions, say five feet in diameter, to act as a main drain, and to be situated underneath and between the other two. The work will be commenced on the last named tunnel first, so that drainage of the work may be effected as fast as they are carried on. Present appearances justify the surmise that this valuable engineering work will be completed in about two years.

The fact has been established that bones disappear in the ocean. By dredging it is common to bring up teeth, but rarely ever a bone of any kind, these dissolve if exposed to the action of the water but a little time. On the contrary, dentine, the peculiar material of which teeth are formed, and the enamel covering them, resist the destroying action of the sea water indefinitely.

Knoxville, Tenn., boasts of a young Samson, named Louis Kuckert. One of his feats is to lie flat on his back on the floor and stretch his arms above his head, with the palm of his hand upward, and for a heavy man to place a foot in either hand, when he would raise him with ease and get up on his feet. He has lifted men weighing nearly two hundred pounds in this manner.

Louisville has recently had two cases of "criminal carelessness" of druggists. In one case a colored barber called for a certain amount of the aromatic spirits of ammonia, but was given a much stronger preparation of ammonia, which peeled off the lining of his throat and swelled up his tonsils and soft palate so enormously that he almost suffocated in the course of a few moments. In the other case a physician subscribed extract of stramonium for a patient attacked with hemorrhoids. The drug clerk filled the prescription from a jar labeled stramonium on the side, the usual place for labels, and on the bottom cantharides, which it really contained. The ointment prepared was applied, and of course produced intense suffering. So intense was the pain produced that the sufferer has commenced suit for damages.

In Cincinnati vacant property worth some time since from $50 to $100 per foot, has suffered some depreciation, while lots held at from $100 to $250 per foot within two years have declined from ten to fifteen per cent. The decline in rents has been greater than in the price of property. In large business houses, it has been since the highest points attained during the war, about fifty per cent. Wholesale store rooms on Pearl street that rented from $4,000 to $6,000 are now from $2,000 to $4,000. In the high priced residences the decline has been heavy, though not so great as this. The smaller class of dwellings has declined the least, having sustained a reduction of ten to fifteen per cent.

The New York *Sun* publishes the names of forty citizens of the eighth collection district of the city who have paid income taxes on over $100,000 for the year ending January 1, 1870.

The Pennsylvania Reserve Association are making extensive arrangements for the annual reunion in Philadelphia on the 16th proximo.

In Philadelphia on Monday, eight persons, seven adults and one child, were poisoned while taking tea at the house of a Mr. Jacob Hiddeson. They were relieved by antidotes. The investigation revealed the probability that the poisoning resulted from the parties partaking of a "Washington cake," procured at a bakery, but the nature of the poison had not been determined.

The Moyamensing Hose Company, of Philadelphia, made their last parade on Monday. The Moyamensing Hose, although in its early history the name was not fragrant, was ever a fire company. Where the members went at a fire few dared to follow, and the rolls are said with the records of many who died in the battle with the flames of the fire. The re-organization of the "paid" department necessitated the disbandment of this and all other volunteer companies in Philadelphia.

At New Orleans last week one Gabriel Lawson was tried on a charge of homicide committed in the house. The evidence disclosed the fact that the accused and the young lady of the house were in love with each other, and that the mater-familias was opposed to the suit. He was in the habit of going to her at night and climbing in at the parlor window. The mother detected him in the act of getting into the house, and had him indicted for felonious entering. As may be imagined, the trial was a very interesting one. Although the appearances were decidedly against the defendant, he succeeded in getting clear.

A New York letter says the fashionable world has begun to turn its attention to the selection of summer retreats in the country. It is prophesied that there will be a terrible dearth of guests at the various watering places, as a large number will go abroad, and others manifest a preference for quiet boarding places this summer, much to the delight of the small farmers throughout this and adjoining States.

Rothermel's Gettysburg goes to Boston next week, in compliance with the request of the Governor and many citizens of Massachusetts.

A number of the bonds stolen from the Kensington Bank in Philadelphia have been received at the Treasury Department, Washington, for conversion. A one thousand dollar bond reached there seven days after the robbery.

Measures are being taken for the perpetuation of the Philadelphia society for the relief of disabled firemen.

A hardware firm in New Haven have just issued an illustrated catalogue of their productions which cost them $80,000 for 2,000 copies. The engraving alone cost $10,000, and the paper for the edition of 2,000 copies cost $16,000 before the type touched it. The book is a large 300 page volume, the pages fourteen by eighteen inches in size.

The late Deacon Andrew Leach, of Searsport, Me., was the champion attendant at church, having been in his pew 2,508 out of 2,600 consecutive Sundays. Absence from town was his good excuse for missing on the two Sabbaths his seat was vacant in fifty years.

There is to be another State election this month, both branches of the Legislature of North Carolina having last week week passed a bill submitting to the people, on Thursday, 13th inst, the question whether a convention to revise the State Constitution shall be held.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

At last we have the genuine account of the Royal Wedding in England, and the particulars are sufficiently minute to satisfy the most exacting. From the *Tribune's* letter we take these interesting passages:

"The Princess is a girl of great firmness of character; but one need not wonder to detect a flutter on her soft cheek, a slight trembling in her walk, as she moves thus, the center of all eyes, forward to the altar where other eyes are waiting to meet hers, where her betrothed stands waiting to become her husband. The music rolls out its triumphant strains, the glittering procession reaches the altar, and the moment is come to which all England has been looking forward since I forget how many months. While the music still plays, the Queen and the rest have been led to their seats, bows and salutations are exchanged much as among ordinary mortals. I hear a whispered comment or two on the dress of this lady or that, then comes a hush, and the service begins.

"They were married by two Bishops, the Bishop of London and the Bishop of Winchester, the latter better known as Bishop of Oxford, sometimes as Bishop Wilberforce, sometimes by a more expressive but less decorous name. The choir chanted the two Psalms, and as the music went on, the sun came streaming brightly through the chapel windows. It was the Bishop of London who read the service, only parts of which were audible. If the sources are to be trusted, the Princess answered her own also a Prayer Book, they know well, or can soon learn, the course of the touching and beautiful service of the Church of England. Whatever in other circumstances, unless there is strong evidence of a short circuit this season in Great Britain, the West may be considered fortunate if its surplus for the remainder of the crop year can be disposed of without depriving our consumers of their values.

In the coarser grains, the situation may be regarded as more favorable to holders. The partial failure of the hay crop has led to an increased demand for feeding purposes. Corn, though in large supply, comes off very freely, both for export and consumption. It is relatively much cheaper than any other cereal. Not only does Great Britain want a large additional supply, but France and Middle States have a great deficiency to be made good. Oats and barley, though showing a full yield and liberal stocks, appear to be somewhat limited in comparatively high prices which oats are bringing, seem to be an impediment to their sale, while the use of barley for malting exceeds all previous experience.

In the United States Court, at Philadelphia, Monday, Judge McKennan decided that the re-issue and extended letters patent of Charles Parham for sewing machines were valid; that the re-issued letters patent were for the same invention as that mentioned in his original patent; that the invention was useful; that it was well described and claimed; that the claims were not for functions, but for devices, and were valid; that the Wickersham machine, and the Fisher-Wickersham machine, were not perfected inventions, and were not similar to Parham's invention; that Enswelter was not shown to be prior in date to Parham; that his invention was not the same as Parham's and that he had abandoned it. The court further decided that the respondents clearly infringed both claims of Parham's patent, and decreed that Parham recover the profits earned by the defendants and the damages incurred by Parham, and that it be referred to Thomas N. Wilson, as master, to estimate them, and that a perpetual injunction issue restraining the defendants from use for their use of Parham's invention. Justice Strong concurred in the decision.

The Rev. Mr. Magonigle, of Pittsburgh, took issue with Mr. Greeley on his article in the first number of the *Quarterly*. In the fifth number, Mr. Greeley appears with a rejoinder, from which we quote on a single point: "Mr. Magonigle sees fit to say that Mr. Greeley does not believe in the Orthodox doctrine of future punishment. So much the worse for that doctrine. I believe in the Bible doctrine of future punishment; and while I am aware that many passages of Scripture, often quoted as teaching that doctrine, refer to events occurring in this world, I hold that punishment for the sins of this life may, and often does, extend into the world beyond the grave. That, too, I believe that God's government is, and must be, 'the same yesterday, to-day, and forever;' and that, wherever sin has existed, does exist, or shall exist, there will punishment be inflicted. And, as many close this life impenitent, and steeped in sin, I cannot doubt that they receive punishment in a future state of being."

The New York *Sun* says: "Charles Leland, of the Delavan House at Albany, is sorely troubled. The cause of Mr. Leland's trouble is said to be the fact that the members of the New York Legislature owe him about $57,000 for board, washing, liquor, and cigars. What is worse is, that the prospects for a settlement of Mr. Leland's little bills seems very much delayed. The boys have had a hard winter at Albany. There have been no great railroad fights, no grand city charter contests, no lucrative investigations, and but few floating bills with money in them.

The new system of taxation which Mr. Wells proposes for the State of New York provides first, for the taxation of all corporations created by the State, which are in the nature of a monopoly. Second, to tax land, exclusive of buildings, at a uniform valuation of fifty per cent. of its true marketable or fair value. Third, to tax all buildings on a full valuation, and, fourth, to substitute for this last, to tax all buildings conjointly with land at a uniform valuation, and to allow the occupier a valuation of three times the rental value of the premises occupied.

Danger Ahead.

A single spark may kindle a flame that will consume a city, and small ailments neglected may end in fatal disorders. Bearing this fact in mind, let the first symptoms of debility or nervous prostration be met promptly with invigorating treatment. Foremost among the vegetable tonics of the age stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and whenever the vital powers seem to languish, or there is any reason to suspect that the animal functions essential to the sustenation and purification of the body are imperfectly performed, this invaluable invigorant and antiseptic should at once be resorted to. Indigestion always produces derangement of the bodily powers. Sometimes it happens that the appetite demands more food than the stomach can digest; though not more, perhaps, than is required to keep up the full strength of the frame. The object under such circumstances, is to increase the digestive capacity of the assimilating organ, so as to make it equal to the duty imposed upon it by the appetite, and capable of supplying the *blood and nerves of the system as fast as it is required.* The object is fully accomplished by the use of the Bitters. They tone and gently stimulate the cellular membrane which secretes the gastric juice, and the result is that the solvent is mingled with the food in sufficient quantity to convert all its nourishing properties into pure and wholesome element. If, on the other hand, there is a deficiency of appetite, without any corresponding deficiency of digestive power, the effect of the tonic is to stimulate a desire for food. In nineteen cases out of twenty, headache, nausea, nervousness, fainting-fits, spasms, and, indeed, most of the casual aches and pains to which humanity is subject, proceed primarily from indigestion complicated with biliousness, and for both these complaints Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are recommended as a speedy and certain remedy.

DRY GOODS.

Wholesale Millinery
DEPARTMENT.
HORNE & CO.
Have just opened a Large and Choice Assortment of
Millinery and Straw Goods,
To which they invite the attention of
Milliners and Dealers.
200 CASES
Hats and Bonnets.
MANY ENTIRELY NEW SHAPES.
300 BOXES
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS,
ROSES, PIQUETS, BUDS,
WREATHS, GRASS, WHEAT,
MILLINERY ORNAMENTS,
RIBBONS,
All widths and shades, No. 1 to 100, of our own importation.
BONNET AND HAT FRAMES,
BONNET AND LINING SILK,
CRAPES, ILLUSIONS,
JOINED BLOND, RUCHES,
BLACK AND WHITE
MILLINERY LACES.
STRAW TRIMMINGS
AND
BRAIDS,
AT
Very Lowest Eastern Prices.
77 and 79 Market Street.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.
FULL LINES OF BONNET AND PONSON'S CELEBRATED
Black Silks.
Good Medium Black French Silks, from $1 to $2 per yard.
Cheney Bro.'s American Black Silk, $2 per yard.
Fancy Dress Silks in Stripes, Checks and Plain Colors—a complete assortment.
Japanese Silks, all qualities.
Irish and French Poplins, Mohair Lustres, Brilliantenes, Tamese, Bombazines.
Wool Delaines, all prices.
Spring Empress Cloths,
Black Cassimeres and Hernani.
All New Designs in Spring Dress Goods.
New Spring Shawls.
Silk Sacques and Basques.
Ladies' Suits.
Nottingham and Tamboured Lace Curtains, Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams,
WITH A FULL LINE OF
Domestic and Housekeeping Goods.
James Caldwell,
118 and 120 Federal Street, Allegheny.

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WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
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SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

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Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. free of tax, and if not, withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY.)
Academic Duties, after Easter Vacation, will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, April 12th.
The Summer Session opens with 130 Cadets in very complete.
Thorough instruction in the ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and MILITARY Departments, and the
Careful attention given to the Moral and Religious Culture of the pupils.
Circulars may be obtained of CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., Pittsburgh, or of
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Beaver Seminary and Musical Institute
Opens its Spring Session April 4th.
Send for Catalogue to
Rev. R. T. TAYLOR,
BEAVER, PA.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Coal and Wood.
Office Depot Quartermaster,
Jeffersonville, Ind., March 17, 1871.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., of WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1871, for supplying this Depot with
Three Thousand (3,000) tons Bituminous Coal.
Five Hundred (500) cords Wood.
The Coal to be of the best quality Pittsburgh, and free from slate. The Wood to be of the best quality, merchantable, hard wood, and cut four (4) feet long.
Deliveries to commence within ten (10) days after execution of contracts, and to be completed within thirty (30) days, at such time as the Quartermaster in charge may direct.
Separate bids will be made for each article. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
Proposals properly indorsed to be addressed the undersigned.
By order of the Quartermaster General.
C. B. HOYT,
Captain, A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
Sealed Proposals for the Graduation, Masonry and Ballasting of Two Miles of the Homer City Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be received until 6 P. M. of FRIDAY, the 14th inst.
Profiles and Specifications can be seen at the Engineer's office, at Homer, on and after April 10th.
The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids, should the bids received be considered too high.
Proposals to be enclosed in envelopes marked "Proposals," and directed to
C. M. BIRD,
Chief Engineer,
Tyba Phillips Mills P. O., Indiana county, Pa.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.
PROPOSALS FOR A
First-Order Iron Lighthouse,
TO BE ERECTED ON
ALLIGATOR REEF, FLORIDA REEFS.
Under Appropriations Therefore of $160,000.
Treasury Department,
Office of Lighthouse Board,
Washington City, March 25, 1871.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock of FRIDAY, the 28th day of April, 1871, from Iron Manufacturers only, for furnishing the Materials and Labor of all kinds necessary to construct a First-Order Iron Lighthouse for Alligator Reef, Florida Reefs, in accordance with the specifications and drawings.
The same to be delivered, at the expense of the contractor, on board of a seagoing vessel, or vessels, at any port nearest the site of the lighthouse, that may be most suitable to such vessels.
The glass for the lantern, the lens, lamps, and furniture, belonging thereto will be supplied by the Lighthouse Board, and their cost to be included in the amount of the bid.
The bid should state the sum for which the ENTIRE WORK, as shown on the drawings, will be completed, fully erected at the work, and then tubed down after acceptance, and delivered as aforesaid, and should also state the day and date on which it will be completed and delivered, under forfeit as specified in the "Form of Bid."
The work will be executed in the most substantial manner to the satisfaction of the Board, and all facilities must be afforded to him for inspecting the material and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications must be subject to rejection, to be made good at the expense of the contractor.
The Lighthouse Board reserves the right to reject any proposal for any reasons it may deem sufficient.
Each bid must be accompanied by a bond, signed by the bidder and competent surety, (certified to be such by some officer known to the Treasury Department), in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, ($20,000), that, in the event of the acce

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

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GOLD,

WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO., LONDON.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 5, 1871.

No new features in the local loan market have developed to-day. Money continues active, and the demand from customers of the several banking houses is moderately met, but outsiders can only get money from private capitalists, who usually exact heavy rates of interest.

—MESSRS. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government securities in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116½	116½	116½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	111½	111½	111½
10-40s	108½	108½	108½
Coupons	110½	110½	110½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110½
United States 6s of 1881	116½
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½
United States 5-20s of 1864	112½
United States 5-20s of 1865	112½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	111½
Union Pacific Railroad	93
Central Pacific Railroad	95½
Currency Pacifics	115½

—In New York the *Evening Post* says: There is an uneasy feeling in the money market owing to the manipulation of the party formed last week and to the threat at the time it was consummated. The rates on call loans thus far to-day have been six and seven per cent., with the bulk of the business at the higher figure. We are not prepared to say that there is, in the strictest sense a lock-up, although the Clearing-house statement has importantly shown violent changes which are not explained by the ordinary business of the banks. The principal creditor bank is this morning crediting the Sub-Treasury with $1,250,000, while another bank identified with the last lock-up is creditor $247,000. Some other banks having lesser credits, and one cash creditor about $400,000. The principal debtor banks, according to this morning's statement, are as follows: Bank of New York, $500,000; Manhattan, $999,000; Continental, $423,000; Importers and Traders', $762,000; Park, $999,000, and the German-American, $956,000. Among the large lenders of money there has been a feeling for some time past that the speculative rise in prices of the Stock Exchange, and who are the principal borrowers, ought to pay higher rates, and to this end they, or some for any movement likely to bring about this result. The fact that the April Treasury schedule of gold sales and purchases fell far short of the extravagant expectations formed on Washington advices, was immediately taken advantage of by these leaders, and rates were accordingly marked up yesterday morning. Then came in the manipulations of the combination, alluded to, which carried up the ruling rate from five per cent. to six and seven, and which gave the market the appearance of a very strained one; and this morning, it is significant that those having money to lend on time are anxious to put it out when loans on call rule high, and we hear to-day of large amounts offered for sixty days to six months, for seven per cent.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received by J. W. Keach's branch, No. 5 Boomas, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

April 5, 1871.	9:00, 10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00 P.M.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
Q. & R	98	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Do. Scrip	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Reading	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½
Do. Scrip	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½
Lake Shore	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Harlem	131½	131½	131½	131½	131½	131½	131½	131½	131½
Mich. Cent	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
N. J. Central	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½
Ohio & Miss	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½
Chic. & Alton	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Do. pref	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Ft. W. & Chic	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Pitts. & Ft. W	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Do. pref	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Cleve. & Pitts	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
C. C. C. & I	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Del. & Hud	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
Del., Lack. & W	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
Erie	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½
Do. pref	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
Ill. Central	132½	132½	132½	132½	132½	132½	132½	132½	132½
Ind. & Cin	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½
Ind. & Cin. pref	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Pacific Mail	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½
Quicksilver	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½
Wells F. Ex	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Adams Ex	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½
Gold	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	68
Philadelphia and Erie	25½
Lehigh Navigation	43½
Catawissa preferred	43
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	59
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60
North Pennsylvania Railroad	65½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	127½
Norristown	117½
Reading	94½

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Buildings), dealer in Government, Gold and Miscellaneous Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin, for the same, or for cash, or on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards, on collateral or well informed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1871.

REMARKS.—Witherspoon, we believe it was, who advised writers to "say what they have to say in the fewest possible words, in the shortest possible time, and to be sure to quit when they were done." Following his wise counsel, we have simply to remark that the markets are unchanged with regard to prices. The volume of trade is on the increase, and everybody seems satisfied with the situation. Stocks are ample, and no purchaser can fail to find just what he wants, cheap and upon the most liberal terms. First class business use the columns of the COMMERCIAL, to which we refer our readers. The local market is well supplied.

Following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks, which will be found useful for reference:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	5,497	4,672	10,169
Apples, bbls	1,050	656	1,456
Cheese, boxes	255	637	892
Corn, sacks	13,400	6,000	19,400
Wheat, sacks	6,156	3,579	9,735
Barley, sacks	2,541	1,448	2,989
Rye, sacks	1,417	1,128	2,545
Oats, sacks	6,832	6,236	13,068
Butter, packages	321	444	765
Potatoes, bbls	1,415	1,403	2,818
Bacon, pieces	319	484	803

The following are the receipts for March, 1870, and March, 1871:

	March, 1870.	March, 1871.	Increase.
Flour, bbls	22,299	20,720	1,796
Apples, bbl	7,719	1,110	
Cheese, boxes	2,602	3,482	1,128
Corn, sacks	29,648	27,700	17,052
Wheat, sacks	13,738	11,774	3,976
Barley, sacks	12,241	11,976	
Rye, sacks	2,497	4,556	2,059
Oats, sacks	16,752	28,162	17,410
Butter, kegs	1,604	2,605	1,001
Bacon, pieces	8,730	21,514	22,900
Bacon, tierces	1,287	1,838	1,538

Below find the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

APPLES—We are reported sales at $4@5 for choice $ barrel. Common, $1.00@2.00 $ bbl. Receipts in-127 bbls.

ASHES, PEARLS—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $10 50 $ doz; in kegs and firkins 7@8c $ gal.

ASHES, POTS—Sales at 6½@7c net. Receipts 44 $ cent., 8½@9 cent., 84@c; Pearls 7@7½c; Pearls 9 @9½ $ lb.

BEANS—There is a fair demand for strictly prime barrel, and we are reported sales at 3@3.25 per bu; inferior 1.80@2.50; common to fair.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Prices nominal at $3.50@3.75 $ barrel.

BROOM CORN—Regular sales at 8@8c $ lb.

BEANS—We report an active demand, with regular sales of small navy $1.90@2.00 $ per bushel.

BRIMSTONE—Market firm; sales at 3@3½c $ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner 1, 3 cans, $ doz, $1.75; 2 cans, $2.25; 1-3 cans, $3; 2-3 cans, $5.

BAR IRON—Sales in a regular way at 3½c per lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—In this branch of trade we have no changes to note in prices. A fair trade is reported at the following quotations: Shoulders, plain, 9½@9½c; sugar cured do 10@10½c; Sides, ribbed, 11½c; clear do 12½c; Breakfast bacon, 15@15½c; sugar cured-hams, 18½ @19c. Dried beef, 18@19c; lard—sales prime kettle rendered, in tierces, 12½@13c; buckets, 14c; kegs, 13½@14c. Mess pork, $22.00 $ bbl. Country lard 11@12c.

CHEESE—N. Y. Goshen, 18@19c; Ohio Goshen, 17@ 18c; Ohio Factory, 14@15c; Western Reserve, 15½ @16c; Hamburg, 15@16c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $9.25@9.50; Philadelphia $9.50.

CORN MEAL—The market is inactive, and we quote $ bbl at $3 25@3.50; $ 100 lbs at 2.00@2.25.

CHARCOAL—Sackett's Belle berries $28 $ barrel; other varieties at $22@25.

CARBON OIL—Sales standard brands at 22½@22½c $ gallon.

CANDLES—Mould 12@13c; star, full weight, 10c; short weight, 9c; Venetian 10c.

COAL—The supply of anthracite is light, as is the demand. We are reported sales by the car load at $5.00@5.50 $ ton.

CLOTHES—Louisville hydraulic at $2.00@2.50 $ barrel. Beeson's Phœnix at $2.00@2.25 $ barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches—quarters 9½@10c; halves 11@12c; prime to choice 12½@13c. Apples—quarters 5@5½c; sliced 8@9c $ lb.

EGGS—The supply has fallen off, and prices are rather more firm at 16@16c $ dozen for strictly fresh.

FRUIT—Currants 12c $ lb; prunes 12@13c; Valencia raisins, in layers, 13@14c $ lb.

FEATHERS—Sales live geese feathers No. 1 80c @ $ lb; No. 2 60c.

FLOUR—Receipts 20 barrels. Following are the rates for sacks: $4.00, superfine; mill, (white wheat) extra and amber in barrels $7.00; Fan Handle, (South-Cherry, in barrels $7.00, in sacks $6.75; Morning Star, in barrels $7.00, in sacks $6.75; Palmetto, in barrels $7.00, in sacks $6.75; Palmetto, in standard western brands same as above. The above rates for buying $ bbl. Choice $6.50@7.00; family $6.25@6.50; fancy $6.00@6.25; extra $5.50@5.75; superfine $5.00@5.25. The feeling in goods, part one-horse grades, is

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 6, 1871.

The market was exceedingly dull, and may be said to have been at a stand still. Buyers continue wide apart in their views, with very little prospect of coming to terms. How long things will remain in this condition time only can determine.

CRUDE.

The following are the nominal rates for the various deliveries: Spot, 2c; April, 10@10½c; sellers' option till July, 10½c; buyers' option till July, 11c; sellers' option all year, 10@10½c; buyers' option all year, 12½c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls, sellers' option, April.....10½c
1,000 bbls, sellers' option, April.....10½c

REFINED.

Dullness was the ruling feature of the market. Dealers was not disposed to cotie to terms We continue to quote as follows: Spot, 22c; April, 23½c; May, 24@24½c; June, 24½c; July, 25½c; buyers' option till July, 25c.

DISPATCHES.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, April 5.—The *Herald* says: Buyers were on hand to take off all the price quoted, but it was not to be had. Saving Barlow & Co., of which could afford to sell. We quote the following:

1,500 bbls upper road, regardless	$2 90
2,000 bbls upper road, regardless	2 90
500 bbls upper road, regardless	2 90½
500 bbls upper road, regardless	2 95
1,000 bbls lower road, regardless	3 00
1,000 bbls lower road, first six months	3 00

NEW YORK, April 5.—Closing 4th—Market steadier and quiet. Crude in bulk, 10½c; sellers' option; 1,000 bbls June at 24½c; 1,000 do June 24½c; 1,500 bbls each May, June and July, 24½c. Philadelphia delivered in steadier in feeling, and The Standard was active; sales 3,000 bbls refined, April and May, at 25½c; 15,000 do April at 24½c, and 500 bbls May at 24c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—Market quiet; G W 25c; Red Star 25c; Keystone 24½c; Coffee, Tack & Co., 25c; crude, 12½c.

TITUSVILLE, April 5.—Market quiet and nominally $2.90@2.95.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, April 5.—Market quiet but firmer; offering $5.90@6.00; holding $6.00@6.05; sloan to common, 70 to 75 pounds, $4.50@5.00; shown $5.50@ 5.60.

Cattle.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
2	2,200	@6 75	14	2,000	@5 50
15	1,700	5 50	16	1,600	5 00
5	1,750	5 50	16	1,170	5 50
5	1,110	5 50	18	1,250	5 75

Hogs.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
5	1,400	@6 50	22	1,000	@6 25
10	1,000	6 75	12	1,000	6 75
67	9,930	6 40	117	20,070	6 40
224	17,000	6 50	225	16,000	5 00

Sheep.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
30	1,320	@5 00	7	1,000	@5 00
30	1,200	5 00	30	1,200	5 00
30	1,170	5 50	110	1,000	6 00
24	1,000	6 00	175	1,000	6 75

Cincinnati Coal Market.

April 4.—The demand has been mainly for present use, though some consumers are laying in their winter's supply. The stock is ample, but prices are steadily held:

Youghiogheny, afloat, per bush	10@10c
Youghiogheny, delivered, per bush	12@12c
Ohio River, afloat, per bush	8@8c
Ohio River, delivered, per bush	10@10c
Cannel, per bush	16@16c
Anthracite, per ton	$11 00

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Dry Goods.—The market is fairly active and prices generally rule firm. The only change noted in the course of the day is a slight advance in favor of Ingrahams, which now sell at 19½c, and Waterford double weight sheeting, which sell at 15c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, April 5.—Tobacco—sales 200 hhds: logs at 4.50@5.50; medium bright wrappers $5@6.50. Coffee—Rio 20@21c; prime 21½@22c; fair 21@21½c; Laguayra 23@24c. Sugar—Demand moderate and steady; yellow $7@ 7.50; prime $8@8.25; fancy $9@9.50. Molasses—Demand moderate and steady; prime $1.05@1.10; choice $1.15@1.20. Whisky—Demand moderate and steady; sales 200 bbls at 93c. Flour—Demand moderate and steady; family $6.50@7.00; extra $5.50@6.00; superfine $5@5.25. Wheat—Demand moderate and steady; white $1.30@1.40; red $1.20@1.30. Corn—Demand moderate and steady; white 70@72c; mixed 68@70c. Oats—Demand moderate and steady; 50@52c. Rye—Demand moderate and steady; 90@95c. Barley—Demand moderate and steady; $1.50@1.60. Provisions—Demand moderate and steady; mess pork $22.50@23.00. Bacon—Demand moderate and steady; shoulders 9½@10c; clear sides 12½@13c. Lard—Demand moderate and steady; 12½@13c. Hams—Demand moderate and steady; 14@15c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Calabria	April 6	Liverpool.
Australia	April 8	Glasgow.
Wisconsin	April 12	Liverpool.
Russia	April 12	Liverpool.
Anglica	April 15	Glasgow.
Vetranda	April 19	Liverpool.
Wyoming	April 19	Liverpool.
Cuba	April 20	Liverpool.
Parthia	April 20	Liverpool.
Britannia	April 22	Liverpool.
Ferrire	April 22	France.
China	April 26	Liverpool.
Minnesota	April 29	Liverpool.
Europa	April 29	Glasgow.
Batavia	April 29	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, April 4, 1871.

River forty-four inches and stationary. Weather cool and cloudy.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., April 5, 1871.

Boats passed down to-day: Ohio No. 4, at 8 p. m., this P. St. Charles, at 12 m., and Telegraph, at 5 p. m. Annie Laurie, at 2:30 p. m., and Telegraph, at 3 p. m. River falling; clear and pleasant.

H.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Elector	Baugher	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
E. Bruce	J. W. Carnack	Cincinnati.
Junata	Brennan	Cincinnati.
Granite State	Kerr	Portsmouth.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Z.W. Carnack	Geneva.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Elector	Baugher	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Andy Wilson	Wheeling	Cincinnati.
Arlington	Moore	Cincinnati.
S. S. Merrill	Hutchison	St. Louis.
Monongahela's feet and rising.		

This Day's Packets.

Geneva	U. S. mail line	5 A. M. 5 P. M.
Cincinnati	Junista	Brennan	4 P. M.
St. Paul	Jennings and barges, Grey, 4 P. M.	

Boats Announced.

Missouri River	Katie P. Kountz	Mason. April 6.
St. Paul	Exchange	McCallum. April 6.
Nashville	Kate Putnam	Evans, April 6.

THE marks last evening indicated eight feet and rising slowly. The weather was as pleasant as could be desired. The rise caused the usual amount of activity among coal dealers,

Coal Departures.

The rise in our rivers was altogether unexpected and caused a good deal of activity along the landing. The boat store men and all who are engaged in the coal trade appeared to have their hands full. The following boats will take their departure this day, and if the water holds out others will follow. The present run amounts to 1,723,000 bushels:

FOR CINCINNATI.

Towboats.	Barges Ac.	Bushels.
Coal City	14	170,000
Niagara	9 & 1 flat boat	110,000
Tom Jenkins, Jr., Bosworth	10	110,000
Lake Erie No. 3	10	110,000
Leader	7	80,000
Total	50	600,000

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Towboats.	Barges and Flats.	Bushels.
Diamond	12	140,000
Veteran	7	90,000
Hudson No. 2	10	100,000
S. J. Bigley	12	123,000
Sam. Parker	9	100,000
I. C.	10 and 3 flats	125,000
Tom Rees No. 2	11	125,000
Sam. Clarke	12	135,000
Veteran No. 2	7	75,000
Stella	10	120,000
Grand Total	122	1,733,000

THE steamer Arlington left for Cincinnati with a good trip.

IT is said the Lady Lee cost $42,000, but we don't believe it.

UPPER Mississippi packets are paying cabin boys $18 per month this season.

THE new steamer Exchange, Captain A. C. McCallum, will have dispatch for Cairo and St. Louis.

THE packet Granite State, Captain Kerr, left Portsmouth on time. She will return from here on Friday at 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The steamer Ironsides, for St. Louis and St. Paul, is now receiving freight at foot of Ferry street, and will leave on Wednesday, April 5th.

THE S. S. Merrill, Captain Hutchinson, left for St. Paul with a good trip: pilots James and Jerry Whetzel.

THE steamer Leonidas, from New Orleans, has the following freight for Pittsburgh: 150 hhds sugar, 86 barges tie and 25 bunches butter.

THE towboat J. Sharp McDonald is on her way to New Orleans with 15 coal boats and 5 barges—nearly 600,000 bushels coal.

THE Minnesota's crew jumped as she was backing out from St. Louis a few evenings since. Low wages was their reason.

CAPT. PINK VARBLE'S ten days are nearly out, and the Bodman still roosts on the falls. If she don't get off in the next two weeks the birds will roost in her stern till cold weather.

THE United States mail packets on the slack-water below Cairo at 9 A. M. and 9 P. M. These boats, all side-wheelers, built expressly for the trade, are in charge of experienced and attentive officers.

THE splendid sidewheel packet Junista, Captain C. L. Brennan, takes her departure this day for Cincinnati and all way points. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and is in charge of careful and gentlemanly officers.

WHO wants a good tow boat? The powerful tow boat Lark will be sold on Thursday next at auction, if not disposed of before. She is in good order, and will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars see D. K. Mollwaine.

PITT REILLY, late mate of the Belle Lee, but now on the Natchez, has been sued for $10,000 damages for putting a deck hand's eye out 14 knocking him down. The Natchez has to land to help him off, and also pay the damage bill if it results that way.

CAPT. M. C. FOSTER, wharfmaster at New Albany, reports for the wharfage receipts, minus the commutations, for the quarter ending yesterday, at $1,887 80. The gross receipts for the month of March are $1,000 00.

THE navigable portion of the Missouri river amounts in all to 3,156 miles. The channel varies from 1,000 to 2,500 yards; average width, 1,600. It is from 600 to 4,000 feet. The river and tributaries drain 518,000 square miles.

HARBERTON has just completed two model barges for Capt. H. A. Jones, the Florence and Blanche. Both barges are of the following dimensions: Length, 250 feet; breadth, 50 feet; depth, 8 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet. Custom House measurement, 162 56-100 feet.

THE splendid passenger packet Exchange, Captain Frank C. McCallum, is announced for Cairo, Nashville, Dubuque and St. Paul. This boat has superior accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Mr. John A. Dales has charge of the office.

THE new Fort Benton packet Kate P. Kountz, Capt. Jim C. Mason, is announced for the regular packet notices of the Missouri. This boat was built especially for that trade, and offers superior accommodations for that direction.

OFFICIAL SURVEY OF THE OHIO RIVER FROM PITTSBURGH TO CAIRO.—At the request of our river friends we have published a third edition of this important work, with various improvements. It can be obtained at the COMMERCIAL office at ten cents per copy, or three copies for twenty-five cents.

THE fine packet Kate Putnam, Captain E. Evans, is announced for Louisville, Evansville and Nashville. This boat has superior accommodations, is in careful and attentive charge. Her ever attentive friend, Wm. Harbison, has charge of the office. The Kate Putnam will take Southern freight for reshipment.

A LOUISVILLE dispatch says: As the United States was landing at the wharf-boat, the General Buell was blown around against her, crushing the United States against the towboats Falls Pilot and Robin. The Buell was then carried out into the river by the wind, and back again against the United States, coming broadsides, tearing away about 10 feet of her upper and lower larboard guards, both severely were considerably damaged, but were taken to Jeffersonville for repairs. The United States received no damage further than a broken larboard. The Buell was taken to Jeffersonville for repairs, and has not yet come back to the wharf. Several boats lying at the wharf were more or less damaged, but no one was done. The charles Bodman, aground at the falls, was not damaged, and no loss among the coal fleet was incurred.

THE Nashville *Banner* of Sunday says: Captain Ryan has recovered from his recent indisposition, and is all up the river with his staunch craft, the Knoxville. The Tyrone, on her trip up, ran against time, making the distance from Clarksville to Nashville in plain hours and thirteen minutes.

THE Knoxville *Chronicle*, of Saturday, says: From parties above we learn that the little Mary Kate met with an accident at the "Gallops," twenty-five miles from this city a few days ago. Running too close to the bank her smoke stack was knocked off and a man swept overboard.

STEAMBOATS in the upper Red river are carrying cotton out from the upper part of the river as fast as they can get it, and are trying to get it all out before declining. They are unable to take anything from below Fulton, and shippers feel hurt about it. The banks up that way are lined with the staple awaiting shipment, and a merchant at Dooley's Ferry writes that cotton will not fall before the boats now up there can carry it away.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* says: Some time in the month of July next the Mississippi Transportation Company will dispatch from this port a powerful steamer bearing 500 tons freight for Memphis, Alabama, to go through to that port by way of the Mississippi and Gulf Ship Canal, leaving the Mississippi a little below Carrollton, New Orleans. The barges will be loaded for the return trip with yellow pine lumber, &c.

ADAM P. GOODSCUH, an old engineer, died in Meade county, Ky., last Wednesday, in the eightieth year of his age. He was an engineer on the low pressure United States, built at Jeffersonville in 1809; also on the low pressure Montezuma, in 1829. He was also engineer on the low pressure Amazon and first Red Rover. He made several trips from Cincinnati to New Orleans in command of the vessels—SIX. The greater portion of his life was spent in engineering on the towboats plying between New Orleans and the Ohio.

LOUISVILLE.—Friday's *Ledger* says: The towboat Fred. Wilson came in from Pittsburgh yesterday with a tow of coal.

The Grand Lake, from St. Louis, passed up yesterday with a tow of iron ore. She left a barge of pig iron at this port.

The towboat Robin was engaged yesterday afternoon in towing empty barges through the canal.

The Dick Fulton was dropping her tow of coal through the canal last night.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* of Sunday says: The levee at the Airlee plantation, above Goodrich's Landing, gave way last week, and so far all efforts to stop it have proved unavailing. Parties went to Vicksburg after help to stop the break. All the country west of Lake Providence is overflowed, and the water is seriously encroaching on the back land in the vicinity of Butler's land. The declining river gives promise that the ravages of the several crevasses will soon cease.

THE levee on the Tarpley plantation of the Carter estate, about eight miles above Greenville, Miss., broke on last Week, and the water is running through over the Campbell and adjoining places. It was thought that the break could be stopped without much trouble.

The damage to the levee break at Bolivar will not be as great as at first supposed. Direct the creek has a capacity to carry off nearly all the water from the break, and only a very few plantations will suffer material damage from the overflow. Fix the levee more the waters will subside, and the brake will then be repaired without difficulty.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Per Pennsylvania Railroad.

THROUGH.

Dilworth, H & Co, 15 cases groceries. J. H. Sonntheimer, 5 do do. Schoenberger, A W, 140 bars iron, in casks empolled. Hill Dexter, 10 pkgs d goods. H Harlay, 2 do do. Hall & Thompson, 1 do do. Hall, Geo, 1 do do goods. Rinehart & S, 8 bls groceries, 84 bags coffee. Reynolds, J & Co, 1 bx d goods. Dilworth, H & Co, 1 bx d goods. T & R H Wilson, 1 bx confection ry. G & G Hammer, 1 bx d goods. Wm. Bell, 1 bx d goods. 2 bags paints, 2 barrels Turpentine. Workman & Davis, 1 bx d goods. Hoyt & Ware, 30 bbls linseed oil. Wm. H McClinton, 2 bxs books. T E East, 1 bx mats. R Mellon & Son, 1 bx d goods. Snodgrass & McKee, 1 bx d goods. J Kohen, 2 pkgs groceries. A B Smith, 3 do do. Hussey, Wigton and Co, 50 coils rope, 50 do do. Kuntz, 1 bx dry goods. D Berg, 20 bxs cheese, Jaffa Bros, 1 bx d goods. Shoenberger & Co, 1 bx d goods. Isett, 1 do do. J K Baum, 3 coils carpet, 1 bx oil cloth. R C Hemingway, 5 bxs d goods, 1 do do, 2 bdls matresses.

LOCAL.

J Bigley, 25 bgs potatoes. G H Anderson, 1 bdl hides. J Ely, 50 bdls shingles. H Hoodkins, 1 bdle hides. A Smith, 1 bdl hides. W H Reid, 4 bxs medicine. W T Shibley, 1 load pkgs d goods. Hussey & McKee, 1 bdl hides. H M Ballantine, 3 bbls and 1 bx bottles. W Welsh & Co, 4 bags hops. Watt, Lang & Co, 3 bxs cheese. J Connor, 2 bbls fish. Head & Mozar, 5 empty oil bbls. Allen Kirkpatrick, 1 bx d goods. Hauck, Jamison, 19 bags potatoes. T C Jenkins, 1 box coffee. Smith & Co, 2 empty ale half bbls.

THROUGH FREIGHT FROM NEW YORK.

O McCullough, 5 bxs d goods. S H Hotel, 1 bbl chest nuts. Berger & Bro, 5 bbls dried fruit. Voight & Metzrau, 1 bbl vinegar. W Bennett, 1 bx paint. First National Bank, 1 bx glass. 1 do iron. W Cooper & Co, 10 bags rice. Knox & Co, 20 bxs soda. 9 do saleratus, 15 kegs soda. Dilworth, Bissell & Co, 50 bxs soap. 10 bxs cream soap. 5 bxs C O, 15 bxs raisins, 67 bags coffee, 15 bbls sugar, 1 cask chains. Wilson & Co, 5 bxs d goods. Hall & Co, 2 do do. Clintock & Co, 6 bales mdse. S H Baird, 24 bbl sheets iron. Wood & Bro, 10 bxs mdse. J Painter, 10 bxs d goods, 2 casks crockery, 15 crates do. Sands & Reineman, 1 crate do. Kuntz, 1 bx do. Hinde & Dauch, 1 bx do. Whepluk, 1 bx mdse. J P Shriver, 1 do confectionery, 20 do soda. Park Bro, 3 do do paper. J C Buffum & Co, 1 bbl's hardware. Watt, Lang & Co, 3 do do yarn. H Klein, 1 do do. Hall & Thompson, 1 do do. Hussey, Wigton & Co, 1 do do. Hussey & McKee, 1 do do. J H Sheet, 1 bx d goods. Hussey, Wigton & Co, 1 bx do. Hall & Co, 3 bales mdse. First National Bank, 3 pcs iron plates. D Kaufman & Co, 2 bags seeds, 1 bale do. Hubbard I & C, 5 pcs 12 bills handles. John Appel, 21 sks feathers. Hussey, Wigton & Co, 1 bx d goods. Hall, Crockery & Co, 8 bbls flour, 16 sacks do, 152 sks c meal, 1 sack of Bran. 10 pcs lead pipe.

ALLEGHENY STATION.

W H Stephens, 20 bxs cheese. A & J Goodfellow, 16 pkgs mdse. Whitehead Bros, 2 bbls dried fruit. Mrs Mc Cauley, Frazier, M & Co, 124 bills paper. Reed, Andrew & Co, 44 bdls shooks. W F Goodwin, 1 bx dry goods. Chas McKnight, 30 bbls and 40 bags flour. Superior Iron Co, 1 bdl iron. J K Shinn, 11 bdls iron. J H Holland, 1 bdl hoops. Lowry, Oliver & Phillips, 5 cars metal. Rea, J & Bro, 1 bdl hoops. Gard, H & A, 1 car, 1 bbl flour. Lea, Mc C, 2 cars metal. S Dyer, 5 bbls and 20 sks potatoes. J Cochran, 2 bdls rags. Wm. Bell, 1 bdl mdse. A Noble, 12 bxs mdse, 3 b sacks, 1 x machine, 1 roll carpet, and 1 bdl hides. Thos Osborn and Son, 1 coal wagon. Jas O'Hanlon, 5 bbls. eggs. H Gorwig and Son, 2 coals and 1 bbl flour. Lea, R & Bro, 2 bdls mdse, 5 bbls and 5 bdls wire. E Hesselton, 1 bbl sugar. Schmucker, H & Co, 1 bx d goods. Bell, Wm, 15 do do. Bell, H and S, 9 do do. W H Garrison, 1 bbl s kraut, 1 kg berries, 1 bbl pickles. Armstrong and Co, 1 bx butter. F Owens, 3 bbls eggs. Kennedy, Chilles and Co, 36 bales rags. Hall, Crockery & Co, 25 bbls flour, 10 sks flour, 4 bbls meal. Nesbit, Wm, 1 bbl apples. Hall & Co, 1 bbl flour, 1 bbl meal. Hall, Crockery & Co, 25 bbls flour, 16 sacks do, 152 sks c meal, 1 sack of Bran. 10 pcs lead pipe.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Coleman, R & Co, 28 bbls flour. Gaff, W, 1 bbl do. Brown, J & Co, 1 bbl do. Total.....

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Bryan & Caughey, 10 bbls flour, 1 b

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Reception of the Message and Report

A Lively Time in the Senate—Decided Opposition to Further Debate on the San Domingo Question—Count Treilhard Insane, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1871.

How the Message and Report Were Received.

The San Domingo Commissioners took their report to the President to day at four o'clock. It was immediately inclosed with a message and started for the Capitol. The Senate had gone into executive session, but opened the doors at once to read the message. At the close of the reading a scene of some disorder followed, caused by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, rising to speak on a motion to print. Mr. Stewart objected in loud tones, and bringing down his fist on his desk, declared the Senate had had enough talk on the subject of San Domingo, and there should be no more. Consling was talking loudly, and objected to any remarks, Harlan was doing the same, and Edmunds at the same time insisting that his colleagues should be heard. Trumbull expressed his mortification that such a scene could occur in the Senate. The whole thing was quite in contrast with the moderate and conciliatory message of the President. Finally it was agreed that Morrill should speak on Friday, but that no others should follow except by unanimous consent, and it looks to-night as if the matter would not be allowed to come up at all in the Senate. The message of the President has been received with great satisfaction by almost all men of prominence in the city, those who have opposed the President's course upon the question of annexation are loud in his praise to-night. The expected recommendation, and an appropriation to meet the payment due on the lease of Samana, has been asked for the present, and may now come in as a separate message. It was deemed impolitic to insert it in the present message.

A Report of Commissioners.

The Report of the Commissioners was read in either House. The two meetings of the Commissioners, one yesterday and the final one this morning, resulted in but few changes. A closing paragraph, setting forth the advantages to Hayti and San Domingo of annexation, was inserted in place of the one expressing an opinion in favor of the United States adopting the policy of annexation. One of the most significant meetings yet held was that of yesterday afternoon. Dr. Howe came in with a paragraph which he insisted upon adding to the report before signing it, to the effect that the whole report was superficial; that the Commission had not had either sufficient time nor opportunity to investigate several of the most important questions bearing upon the future of the island, and among them the attitude of Hayti and of Cabral, and he desired to make this qualification of the report so decided as to fully shield the Commission. This request created great consternation, and for a time it looked as if agreement upon the report was possible. At last, however, Mr. Howe gave way, and this morning the report was signed. It was the last act of the commission, and the expedition have been able to ascertain on the main points, and to report them in full detail. There is little, however, that will be new to the public, as most of the matter embodied in it has already appeared in the press of the country.

The French Minister Insane.

Count Treilhard, French Minister, who has been in a precarious mental condition for some time, was to-day sent to the Insane Asylum. It is believed that with proper care his malady will prove to be temporary.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 5, 1871.

SENATE.

Mr. Anderson introduced a bill extending the act consolidating the Fifth and Tenth wards, Pittsburgh, for election purposes, for five years.

Mr. Billingfelt's treasury inquiry resolution was referred to the Finance Committee.

In the afternoon Mr. Davis presented a voluminous final report from the Constitutional Committee on the coal investigation, amounting substantially to an assertion of a want of power in the premises, throwing the responsibility upon the State authorities to resort to the courts through their law officer. The report, however, does not find that any railroad company has exceeded its chartered rights. The miners are not referred to. Mr. White said he had not signed the report, dissented from it, and would present a minority report.

Amendments to the apportionment bill from the House were non-concurred in.

The new school bill from the House was defeated.

The bill giving courts power to increase the width of State roads to fifty feet was passed.

The bituminous coal bill was again postponed.

The Constitutional Convention bill was passed finally.

The supper school for Tuesday after orders are gone through with.

The bill authorizing Courts of Common Pleas to empower school directors to borrow money was passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The house occupied all day in discussion of the Democratic motion to reconsider the Republican resolution, passed yesterday, congratulating the country on the Connecticut election. Both Houses adjourn to-morrow till Tuesday afternoon.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1871.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, referred to the remarks of Mr. Swann, of Maryland, recently made, in which the latter said that Butler might congratulate himself upon his empty triumphs, but in his own rebuke when he cast his eyes to the Democratic side of the House and shrank to claim the Democratic party as his friends. Mr. Butler said these remarks came from the Know Nothing leader of Baltimore, by whose counsels thousands of defenseless men, women and children were killed, wounded or mutilated.

Mr. SWANN, rising, said with much earnestness—That is a slander. It comes from an irresponsible party, politically and socially.

Mr. BUTLER—Were you not a Know Nothing?

Mr. SWANN—I deny that I belonged to any association not patriotic and devoted to the support of the United States.

Mr. BUTLER—I can't yield any further to the gentleman.

Mr. SWANN—I deny that I belonged to any association formed for degrading innocent men, women and children.

Mr. BUTLER—Do you deny that you were a Know Nothing?

Mr. SWANN—I didn't deny that I belonged to that organization.

Mr. BUTLER—My authority is no irresponsible person. I read it from the Baltimore *Gazette*, a Democratic paper, which made the charge. That paper says that a thousand peaceful men, women and children were murdered, wounded or mutilated when that gentleman was made Mayor of Baltimore.

Mr. SWANN, again rising, said that not one of those men had made a personal attack upon him.

Mr. BUTLER, interrupting—I can't yield.

Mr. SWANN continued—Not one of his words were drowned in calls to order. Mr. Swann said the member had made a personal attack upon him.

Mr. BUTLER wished to say that he would yield the floor, but would not be responsible for the information upon which the gentleman had been acting here in the assault made upon him Swann and the State of Maryland, which he regarded as a libel on his own party—an organ that was represented by a man who was disloyal at the beginning of the war—reprimanded, censured and confined in Fort McHenry for the same cause.

Mr. SWANN—I have now to point the members to my record in the past. I have been identified with State affairs a quarter of a century. I have discharged my duties, and I have been honored and retained in my hands. Could the member from Massachusetts say as much in the many stations in which he has been exalted by the favor of his country? Does he come with the same character and the same reputation that I may say I bear to-day among my constituents? I have filled offices in the State, from Mayor to Governor. I was elected Senator of the United States by your vote, but I declined the office in order that I might stand by the State of Maryland to keep her in position as a loyal State. The member from Massachusetts came to Baltimore during the war for the purpose of taking possession of the city. He came as a great military hero. He came without opposition to his triumphant marches, and came like Marlebrough and Napoleon, and like them planted his standard on Federal Hill, and it was said he had his spurs fastened around his legs, with his sword dangling at his knee. Laughter.] He made his headquarters at the Gilmore House. He was engaged in trying to degrade the people of Baltimore. I call on the member from Massachusetts to deny that after three days reveling at the Gilmore House, of grossness enough to degrade any people, and in a state of beastly intoxication, he leaped on his horse with drawn sword and pistols, and galloped out that he might make a grand display through the streets of Baltimore, and yet the member has the audacity to stand up here and make an attack on me and the State of Maryland. I will tell him that I did belong to the American party, and consider it the most distinguished man at the Republican side of the House—the late Henry Winter Davis. If I committed an error, I was following in political footsteps of the illustrious dead. If I committed an error, I was following in political footsteps of the illustrious dead. If I committed an error, I was following in political footsteps of the illustrious dead